

The Sun.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1891.

Amusements To-Day.

Vijon Opera House—The Magic.
Newly's Theatre—The Magic.
Haverly's Theatre—The Magic.
St. John's Theatre—The Magic.
Metropolitan Theatre—The Magic.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, to be inserted in the morning, must be handed in this office before six o'clock.

There has been no recurrence of the alarming symptoms that were developed in the President's case on Saturday. The attending physicians, while admitting that the danger will be great for several days to come, pronounce the patient's present condition as far better than expected. The President passed a comfortable day yesterday, and up to midnight was resting quietly.

Safety on the High Seas.

The surprising and alarming statement made officially yesterday in the British House of Commons by Sir WILLIAM VERNON HANCOCK will carry more weight than the unofficial despatches that were called to the press on the subject.

The Home Secretary declared that the reports of the discovery of infernal machines on Atlantic steamships at Liverpool was substantially correct; that the Home Office had sent to Liverpool two detectives, who discovered six of these machines in one vessel and four in another; that the Government had been informed of their consignments being made of the conspiracies, which seemed to be of Fenian origin; and that he believed the American Government was as desirous as the English Government to suppress such crimes.

We presume that before making this announcement the Home Secretary realized the weight of his responsibility, and had taken proper means to procure full and authentic information. The House of Commons is not the place, and the spokesman of the Government is not the man, to deal lightly with a question of such gravity to all countries, and affecting vast and important interests.

There is no doubt that our Government, and its agents at this port, will act with all the energy required by the Home Secretary's announcement. If there are men here who would be guilty of the crime of destroying or attempting to destroy the lives of our countrymen in New York and Liverpool, they cannot escape the strong hand for any length of time, and their punishment, when meted, will be sure and prompt and severe.

The Acting President.

Whatever may have been Mr. BLAINE's relation to the President heretofore, the lamentable disability of Gen. GARFIELD has certainly given him the first and most commanding post in the Government. Practically, he is the directing mind of the Cabinet. The other Ministers go through the routine of their departments, which in one sense may be called self-running; but outside of this function they are lost sight of, and only appear as official figureheads.

Mr. BLAINE cannot sign commissions, but he can do almost everything else that the President could do in ordinary health, in the absence of Congress; and he is not at all backward in assuming every responsibility.

Under the best circumstances, the President has probably a long and a weary journey before him. Month or a year may be required to restore the injured body to a healthy state, and to enable him to perform the duties of his office.

Meantime Mr. BLAINE goes on as he has been going, not only as the first adviser of the President, but as the actual though temporary Executive on all concerns of public policy. This primary could not be easily shaken off, even if there was a disposition on the part of Gen. GARFIELD to throw over the friend to whom he is most indebted for the nomination at Chicago.

The country is getting accustomed to the change brought about by the illness of the President. The Republican party accepts the situation, and applauds Mr. BLAINE for the work at Albany, as though a great political triumph had been achieved in electing two persons to the Senate by scandalous corruption, by violation of the law, and by degrading the power and the dignity of the Empire State.

If Mr. BLAINE and his friends rest their claim to recognition upon the achievement at Albany, they do not appreciate the significance of Mr. COVINGTON's suggestion in the telegram to Mr. BLAINE, "The near future," said he, "will vindicate their (the Stalwarts') wisdom and crown them with approval." When the offices are distributed and the prizes for votes at Albany have all been paid, it may be discovered that for one purchased patriot there are one hundred disinterested Republicans.

A Kettle of French Fish.

There is something in codfish which seems peculiarly provocative of international disputes. It is not long ago that the United States paid Canada a fish bill of \$5,000,000, and Mr. WALTER BLAINE, aided by legal counsel, only last week divided among the Gloucester people the proceeds of a \$5,000 fish bill which had just been collected from the Dominion. Now Commissioners are sitting in London in regard to a fish quarrel between England and France; and the action of the French commandant on the Newfoundland coast is one of the subjects of discussion between the two Governments.

The St. George's Bay trouble involves a question of disputed rights of French fishermen to catch and cure fish on a certain portion of the west coast of Newfoundland. In the treaties which confirmed British sovereignty over Canada and its appurtenances, certain fishing privileges on this coast were reserved to the French, but were carefully restricted, not only as to the portion of the shore whose hospitalities for the purpose of curing fish were thus conceded, but also as to the manner of enjoying them.

However, in the lapse of generations, the specific stipulations made by people of a former century are sometimes forgotten; and in the present instance, the French fishermen are alleged to have gradually extended their territorial fishing areas beyond the original limits; but what gave rise to the present trouble was the collection of duties by the Newfoundland authorities during the past year or two, on this shore occupied by the French fishermen. Only a few weeks ago urgency was added to the question by the conduct of the commander of a French vessel of war, who, on being appealed to by people at St. George's Bay for protection against the forcible collection of duties from them by the local Customs House, promptly sided with the French residents.

This brought matters to a climax, and caused the commission sitting in London to pay heed to their work. The

incident freshly illustrates the uncertainty that hangs about the fishery rights of Newfoundland, after centuries of war and litigation on their account. The French were among the first Europeans to engage in the American cod fishery, visiting Newfoundland for the purpose as early as 1504, or only seven years after its discovery by the Cabots; but the Portuguese claim to have established fisheries there even in 1501 and 1502. The French, however, manifested more energy than other nations in this direction, and before the close of that century had 150 vessels engaged in the Newfoundland cod fishery. Soon the quarrel for sovereignty over the Canadian codfish grounds began. This sovereignty was claimed by the French after the treaty of Ryswyk in 1697, except as to a definite portion of the west coast of Newfoundland, where the English were allowed to fish under the express stipulations of this treaty. These French pretensions were in large part the cause of the ensuing war of 1702, and the peace of Utrecht in 1713 reversed the relation of the fisheries, giving the English the general monopoly, and the French the benefit of excepted coastal portions of Newfoundland. It was out of the codfish business that the French town and fortress of Louisbourg arose on the island of Cape Breton; and the men who besieged and captured the fortress in 1745 were mostly New England fishermen.

The stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, with its regulation of French fishing rights in Newfoundland, are cited in the pending discussions of to-day, after the lapse of 168 years; but the treaty of Paris, in 1763, still further restricted the French rights of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, near the south coast of Newfoundland, were ceded to France under that treaty, to serve as shelter to French fishermen. The sedulous care with which France has always protected by bounty her Newfoundland fisheries, and still protects them, makes it probable that she will now insist on all her rights, although, of course, there is nothing in the dispute incapable of being settled amicably and justly.

A Bad Beginning for a New Administration.

The most important matter in which the new Administration has shown its hand was the recent canvass in our own State Legislature for the election of two United States Senators. During most of the canvass the President of the United States was understood to be in a condition which absolved him from all responsibility for what took place. Still, the power of the Administration was felt at Albany—it was visible, and was made effective.

It is hardly necessary to add that the proceedings were such as to stamp the Administration as the most corrupt in the very beginning of its term, even seen in the history of the country.

The friends of Mr. CONKLING may congratulate themselves on one fact, and that is, that though defeated, he emerges from the contest with clean hands, whereas on the side of the opposition to him the bribe-bearers have been the principal characters.

The Art of Navigation.

Speaker SHAFFER and a few other classical sailors at Albany have evidently profited by the instruction of CICERO. "The art of navigation," said the Roman philosopher, "lies in trimming to the storm. It is folly to persevere in struggling against the wind."

The wind blew fiercely from Washington for two months, and the captain of the Stalwart ship, after beating about in vain, concluded that it was useless to struggle against the storm, when by trimming his vessel and following the BLAINE chart he might reach the harbor of safety.

Once ashore, and with a promise of promotion, he abandoned his command to the Spartan crew, who resumed the old course, and refused to run by the propitious trade winds, which promised a harbor of repose and plenty, where some of their former companions were already living in clover among the tribe of Half Breeds.

Twenty-seven of the original crew, after being buffeted by adverse gales and threatened with shipwreck, were safely landed on Friday, and received the highest compliments for their seamanship and courage from Admiral HANCOCK. On the other hand, Admirals LAPHAM and MILLER, and Fleet Captain ROBERTSON of the active list bestowed their praises on Capt. SHAFFER because he had taken the first favorable breeze, and run into port, where he was rewarded with the promise of a new and a more profitable command.

This success touches ambitious sailors like CICERO's advice to well remembering. "The art of navigation lies in trimming to the storm."

Corrupt Legislation.

The motion of M. RASPAIL in the French Chamber of Deputies, declaring that members of the Chamber who allow their names to appear as directors of new financial enterprises shall *ipso facto* vacate their seats, might be taken as an example and followed by our Congress with good effect.

A legislator is supposed to represent the interests of his immediate constituents, and those of the people at large. To be an independent and faithful representative, he should be free from personal or pecuniary interest in any legislation to be affected by his vote. Rule No. 22 of the House of Representatives prescribes that no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested. This regulation dates from the organization of the Government, and until recently was accepted in its general and proper meaning, easily understood by upright representatives, who did not seek to profit by selfish measures, carried through by their personal exertions and influence.

Since jobbery and corruption and trading have taken so strong a hold in Congress, the interpretation given to this rule has destroyed the previous restriction. The House has virtually decided that a member must have a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the pending bill to be excluded from voting. In other words, WARNER MILLER could vote for a tariff bill, with the prohibitory duty affecting wool pulp, of the manufacture of which article he is a monopolist, on the shallow pretext that it was not a bill for his personal interest, but general legislation.

This decision was made by a Republican House in the Forty-third Congress, when Mr. BLAINE was Speaker, and it only ratified the previous decision of the House authorities during the past year or two, on this shore occupied by the French fishermen. Only a few weeks ago urgency was added to the question by the conduct of the commander of a French vessel of war, who, on being appealed to by people at St. George's Bay for protection against the forcible collection of duties from them by the local Customs House, promptly sided with the French residents.

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panies dependent upon legislation, attorneys for large and questionable claims, and agents for a multitude of speculative schemes have not only openly voted for them, but have occupied conspicuous posts that enabled them to control legislation.

And now the Republicans of New York have promoted a distinguished sample of such lawmakers for a seat in the House of Representatives to a seat in the Senate.

Half Breed and Stalwart.

The Half Breeds have their triumph. It is their day. Various accidents and much corruption have conspired to enable them to lift two political clouds into the Senate of New York. There is nothing for the present to hinder their unrestrained enjoyment of the spoils of the Administration. This is the immediate and tangible fruit of their disorganization of the party, and we presume they are just now too happy over the prospect of the feast to think much of consequences which are not very remote. When Congress meets, they may discover that the club with which they have brained the Stalwarts has changed hands.

Suppose Mr. JONES and Mr. CAMERON, or Mr. JONES and Mr. LOGAN, should refuse to enter the Senate chamber at Washington, or that the Vice-President should see fit to follow the example set him at Albany? Suppose half a dozen Stalwarts would do the same in the House? The Half Breeds have stood outside the party organization, with the approval and encouragement of the Administration, and they cannot complain if the few Stalwarts who remain true to their convictions, notwithstanding the seductions and intimidations of temporary power and pay, shall do likewise when their opportunity arrives.

Many things may happen between this and December, and much may be disclosed that is now hidden.

Why Mr. Lapham was Elected.

What was the prime inducement for sending Mr. LAPHAM to the United States Senate? It was the belief that he would be active, faithful, and successful in obtaining a large share of spoils for New York Republican politicians.

If this had not been the case, would Mr. LAPHAM have made it a principal topic of discussion in his speech returning thanks for his election? His remarks showed that this was the chief subject in the minds of all. He is not considered by his own party a fit man for Senator in other respects, but he is looked upon as a signal representative of the Spoils system.

Among the observations of our esteemed contemporary the *Tribune*, yesterday, upon the termination of the struggle at Albany, we find the following:

"Another result of the contest is of no small consequence. There is a new and a more complete revolution of opinion in respect to the capacity and fitness for leadership of Judge ROBERTSON."

This is true. It has shown a great capacity which was not to be met. He was a credit, and a most unenviable capacity it is. He has shown himself capable of trampling on the law in order to gain his purposes. He has been at the head of a light where the most villainous of weapons, bribery, was used, and he has been at the head of a light where the most villainous of weapons, bribery, was used, and he has been at the head of a light where the most villainous of weapons, bribery, was used.

The action of Gov. SMITH of Wisconsin in calling out a force of militia to meet the striking lumbermen at Eau Claire creates a very grave precedent, which may one day be regretted. Certainly the workmen of the lumber country will never admit that this is the proper function of the militia under circumstances like those now existing there, and they will insist that the militia ought to take practical shape in the elections.

The Park Commissioners are bringing to their aid, against the bicycle riders who were arrested for riding in Central Park, an imposing array of witnesses whose names have been brought forward by the Park Commissioners. From New Jersey's shores have come ex-sheriffs, editors, and persons less famous whose names have been secured; financiers and men of business from this and neighboring cities have testified to the same facts. Thus far the case looks as if the evidence was heavily against the witnesses. But what will the result come. It will be strange if they cannot produce equally prominent witnesses, in much greater number, whose names have never been frightened by bicycles. This testimony may not result in the desired privilege of riding the bicycle through Central Park, but it will at least show that there are two sides to the question.

The news from St. John's that the crews of the American war ship *Vandalia* and of her Majesty's ship *Phoenix*, both now anchored in the harbor of St. John's, have been fraternizing and engaging in friendly contests of marksmanship, is calculated to calm the minds of our Canadian cousins, who feared that the presence of the *Vandalia* was a menace to the Canadian fishermen and their rights. And the further news that not even an invitation to enter a boat for the annual regatta next week is able to prevent the *Vandalia* from sailing for Halifax on Wednesday certainly makes assurance doubly sure that no blood will be shed in Fortunate Bay. Just how the Halifax folks feel is at present for conjecture.

One of the President's doctors has made some interesting experiments with the view of locating the ball in President GARFIELD's body. His experiments were made with an electrical apparatus upon the body of an old soldier. But in this case the old soldier was alive, and anxious to have the position of a ball which the enemy fired into him years ago definitely ascertained.

The rain seems to follow the horse races. At Haverhill it interfered seriously with some of the events. At Saratoga the rain came on nearly every day of the meeting; at Saratoga yesterday it came down in torrents while a most exciting contest was going on. In view of these facts, it might be well for the people of Orange in New Jersey and that vicinity to inaugurate a series of races in which noted horses should run, for rain is certainly needed there. The crops are suffering, the highways are thick with dust, the wells and cisterns and streams are becoming dry, and water is selling for \$2 a wagon load. Applebark also must feel the effects of the drought, and a rising market for apples may be looked for.

That a husband should abandon his wife is not an unusual circumstance. But that a wife should take her husband to a strange and populous city and then deliberately leave him in the streets alone and unfriended is remarkable. This it is alleged, Mrs. Devens endeavored to do in Jersey City yesterday. She came near succeeding in her scheme, too, and but for the timely intervention of the Poor, who had no intention of receiving Devens as a charge to the city, she would have returned

husbandless to her Pennsylvania home. She was languishing in a Jersey City cell until such time as she should consent to take her husband home with her.

The Presidential canvass which has been the chief excitement in life in Chili has ended in the triumph of SANTA MARIA, the civilian candidate. The result shows that the Chileans were not so far carried away by their military conqueror, Lima, could be a fair judgment for the result. Probably, also, the Peruvians may consider this result, so far as it goes, favorable to them, regarded as an indication that Chili is not wholly given over to military aims.

The confirmation, by public announcement in the House of Commons, of the smuggling of clockwork machines, prepared with dynamite, into Great Britain, must cause very serious reflections as to the destructive agencies now made possible by scientific ingenuity in the hands of even a comparatively small party of desperate men. It will not add to the pleasure of the Government to know that the character is sometimes carried across in the steamers.

The Rev. PETER HAYES is the pastor of the Mount Bethany Church, colored, in Washington, and he seems to be the object of veneration, based on a misapprehension of terms. One result of this misapprehension was that Brother HAYES was hailed to the police court and charged by PETER FRANK with making threats of personal violence against him. Other results of this misapprehension were that PETER HAYES was threatened to kill the Rev. PETER FRANK, and for a time it looked as if the pastor of the Mount Bethany Church. But it was only for a time. When next the stand and testified that he had been obliged to dismiss Brother FRANK from the church for erroneous views, and that he had threatened to kill the Rev. PETER FRANK, and for a time it looked as if the pastor of the Mount Bethany Church. But it was only for a time. When next the stand and testified that he had been obliged to dismiss Brother FRANK from the church for erroneous views, and that he had threatened to kill the Rev. 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